a packaging machine which continuously transports a bag-making film along a path while forming said film into a tubular form, fills said tubularly formed film with articles to be packaged inside a bag having a specified bag length and seals said film to produce a packaged product;

a printer disposed along said path for printing specified print data and causing said printed specified print data to appear on said film;

a packaging condition memory which stores packaging conditions including said bag length and packaging speed for operating said packaging machine;

a print data memory which stores print data from which said specified print data are specified; and

a correlation data memory which stores correlation data between said print data and said packaging conditions, said correlation data memory storing specified ones of said print data in correlation with specified ones of said packaging conditions.

## REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-13, 15 and 16 currently remain in the application. Claims 2, 6 and 14 have been cancelled, and claim 1 is herein amended.

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-13, 15 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Nakagawa in view of Bennett. In part in view of the reason for rejection by the Examiner, independent claim 1, from which all of the other rejected claims depend, is herein amended to specifically say that the "packaging machine," which is said to transport a bag-making film, does so continuously, and not intermittently. The specification, as originally submitted, makes it clear that operating conditions including "speed" are inputted when the system is started up (page 7, lines 11-15). This makes it clear that a continuous mode of operation is implied and hence the packaging machine is operated continuously.

Indeed, according to this invention, both the packaging machine and the printer are operated continuously. Bennett shows a detection signal from the counter mark sensor 42

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